INTEGRATING RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE INTO PAYMENT SCHEMES? SCIENCE POLICY INTERFACE APPROACHES

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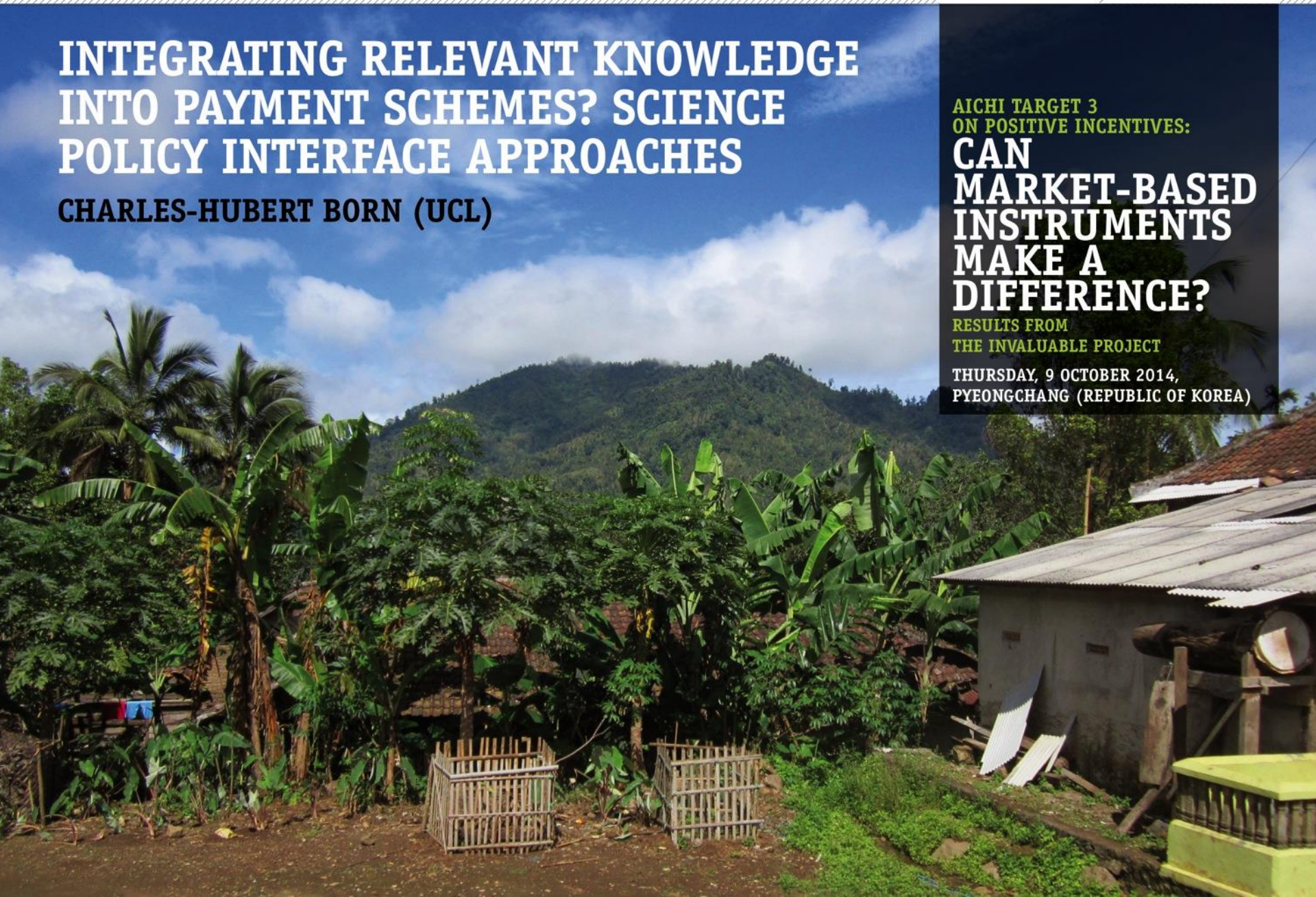
AICHI TARGET 3
ON POSITIVE INCENTIVES:

CAN MARKET-BASED INSTRUMENTS MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

RESULTS FROM
THE INVALUABLE PROJECT

THURSDAY, 9 OCTOBER 2014,
PYEONGCHANG (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)



Context

- Biodiversity conservation is a complex, cross-sectoral issue, involving multiple scales and drivers.

- Conservation strategies are associated with multiple knowledge systems and values, in a context of uncertainty

- Challenge : to link science and non-science knowledge- and value base with policy responses

→ WP 3 focuses, broadly speaking, on the delicate issue of knowledge integration in MBI design and implementation, especially from the science-policy interface (SPI) perspective

→ Supported by WP2 or new case-studies

WP 3.1: Economic approaches to conservation from SPI perspective (Freiburg Univ.)

- Econ. valuations (EV°) claimed to help transferring scientific results into practical politics (Ring et al2010)

- However, EV° may have negative implications from the SPI point of view :
  - limitations in language and underlying values and ideologies
  - narrow perspective to describe complex socio-ecological systems (Norgaard, 2010)
  - incapacity to respond adequately to uncertainty issues

WP 3.1: Economic approaches to conservation from SPI perspective (Freiburg Univ.)

→:

- MBI should be based on a broader K- and V base integrating not only economic valuations of ES, but also :
  - biophysical ecosystem assessments
  - multiple sets of languages, K and V systems

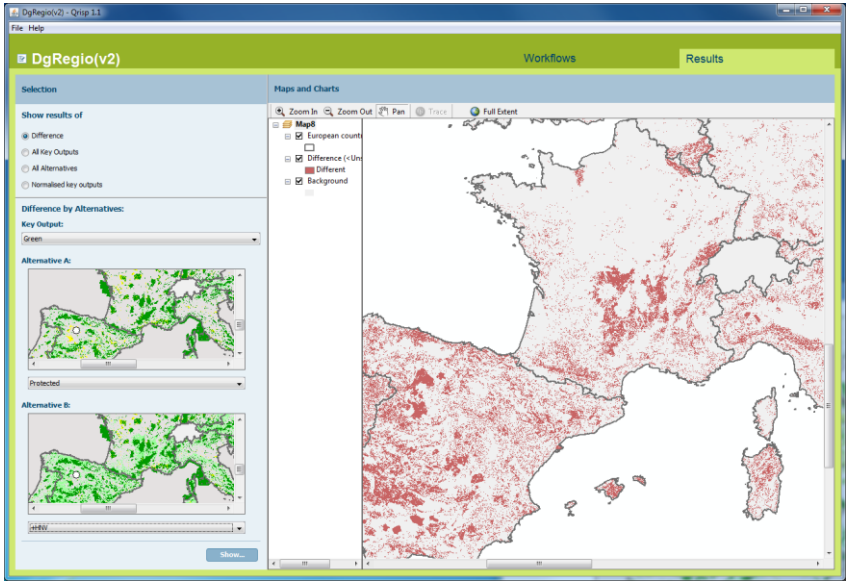
- Strong need for knowledge integration, i.e. pluralistic approach to conservation that:
  - Bring together hard sciences and alternative K systems
  - Acknowledge the diversity of V systems involved in biodiversity and ecosystem management
  - Connect and integrate knowledge at and across relevant scales
  - Acknowledge and account for uncertainty

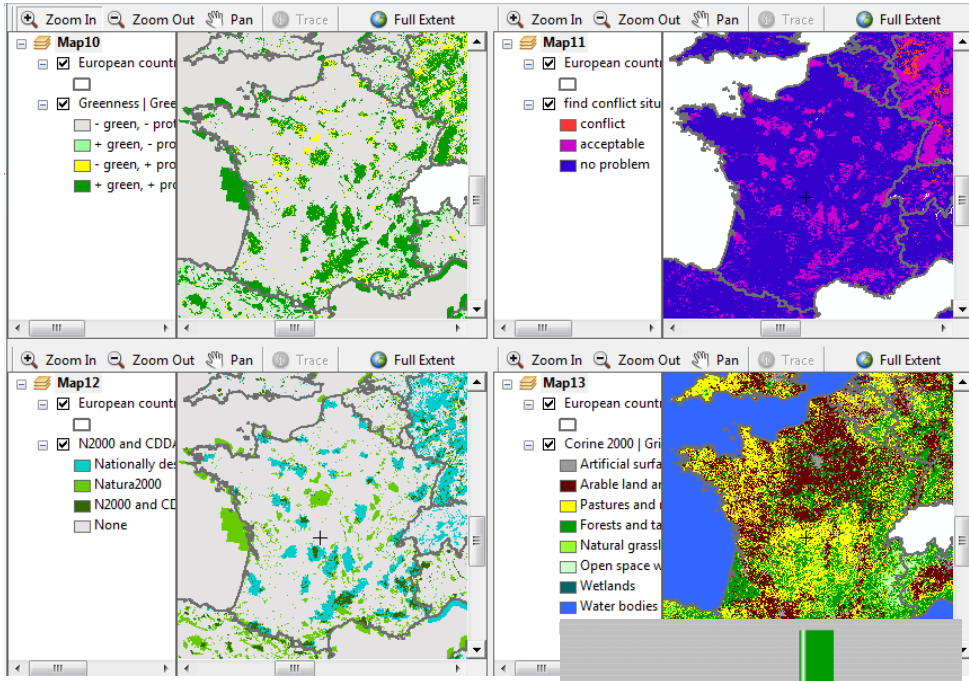
WP 3.2: Decision-support systems (DSS) as tools to enhance K integration (Wageningen Univ.)

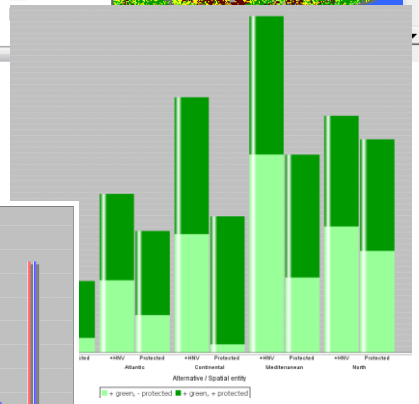
- Litterature focuses on benefits of participatory decision-making processes, much less on the implications of DSS on such processes

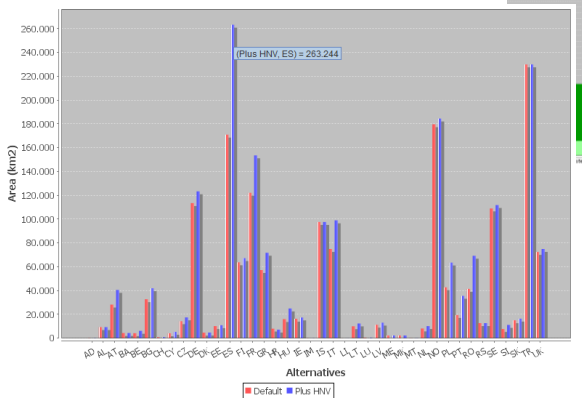
- 'Quickscan' tool provides for a spatially-explicit information system to support decision-making, including in participatory processes

WP 3.2: Decision-support systems (DSS) as tools to enhance K integration (Wageningen Univ.)









QuickScan Tool

1. Difference map (linked views)
2. Multiple maps (linked views)
3. Area of qualitative categories in stacked charts
4. Quantities in bar charts

WP 3.2: Decision-support systems (DSS) as tools to enhance K integration (Wageningen Univ.)

- WP3.2 suggests that:
  - DSS are developed with little/no stakeholder involvement which hinders usefulness, relevance, legitimacy and up-take by policy-makers
  - QuickScan gives good opportunities for knowledge integration and development of shared understanding for the appraisal of alternative policy options in the field of biodiversity conservation

- Possible limitations due to :
  - Lack of accurate datas
  - Illusion of certainty entailed by mapping possible impact of policy alternatives

WP 3.3: Legal aspects of K integration into MBI design and implementation (Louvain Univ.)

- WP 3.3. : how law may enhance K integration into MBI design and implementation ?

- First results suggest that law may play a crucial role in public PES and biodiversity offsets schemes through:
  - definition of clear conservation objectives and obligations
  - use of planning instruments to frame PES and offset mechanisms
  - creation of SPI institutions at the local level
  - creation of SEA procedures and sustainability assessments
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- Economic valuations are not often required in legal PES/biodiv offsets frameworks; however, cost analysis of biodiversity restoration and banking are entailed by MBI legislation

Thank you for your attention !